THE North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., Nº. 192. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1854. PRICE, Sᵀ. Dᴿˢ. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

In the Estate of the late Dr. JAMES IRONS *of Woosung.*

H. B. M.'s CONSUL, is enabled to announce a dividend of 5 ℔ °/ₒ on the claims filed in the above Estate, and all parties interested in the same are hereby required to make immediate application at H. B. M.'s Consulate.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghae,
21st March, 1854.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN referrence to the announcement below of our increase in the rates of PASSAGE MONEY which took effect in Hongkong on the 16th Instant, Notice is hereby given that *on and after this date, and until further notice,* the Rates of PASSAGE MONEY from *Shanghae* and *Woosung* to *Hongkong* will be also increased as follows, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMMODATION FROM SHANGHAE, AND WOOSUNG TO HONGKONG.

A Lady or a Gentleman travelling singly,— occupying a Berth in one of the General Cabins,	$120
Children with their Parents,— of 3 Years and under 10 Years of age,	$75
a Child under 3 Years of age, *(no berth provided,)*	*Free.*
Servants of First-class Passengers,— European,	$60
Native,	$30
Second-class Passengers,	$80
Third-class Passengers, *(on Deck)*	$40

Payment to be made in SHANGHAE *Dollars previous to Embarkation.*

For further particulars, apply to

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

Peninsular & Oriental
Steam Navigation Company's Office,
Shanghai, 25th February, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY regret to announce, that in consequence of the great increase in the Price of Coals, and in other items of Expenditure connected with the Navigation of their Steamers, they have been compelled to recur to Charges for PASSAGE MONEY similar to those existing previous to the commencement of last year, when it will be remembered a considerable Reduction was made.

The Company trust that the circumstances which have obliged them to adopt this measure will not be of long duration; but in the meantime, *on and after this date, and until further notice,* the Fares from *Hongkong* to *Southampton,* including the Expense of Transit through Egypt, will be as follows:—

A Lady or a Gentleman travelling singly,— occupying a Berth in one of the General Cabins,	$720
A Married couple,— occupying a Reserved Private Cabin,	$1,680
Children with their Parents,— of 3 Years and under 10 Years of age,	$432
a Child under 3 Years of Age, *(no berth provided,)*	*Free.*
Servants of First-class Passengers,— European,	$360
Native,	$288

The Rates of Passage to *Marseilles* and the intermediate Ports on the *Homeward route,* will also be proportionately increased *on and after this day.*

Payment to be made in Hongkong in SPANISH *Dollars.*

For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT S. WALKER,
Superintendent.

Peninsular & Oriental
Steam Navigation Company's Office.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1854.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. J. MACKRILL SMITH, in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY, is authorized to sign our Name by Procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, January 1st, 1854.

NOTICE.

A BRANCH OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, is established here from this date.

NUN CHANDLER, *Agent.*

Shanghae, 2nd January, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. OLIVER EVERETT ROBERTS, in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae,* ceased on the 30th of June last.

WETMORE & Co.

Shanghae, 31st December, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between YORICK JONES MURROW and JAMES STEPHENSON under the Style or Firm of MURROW, STEPHENSON & Co., has been this day dissolved. The undersigned, assuming the responsibility of the said Firm, will in future conduct the business on his own account, and in his own name,

Y. J. MURROW.

Hongkong, 2d January, 1854.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that the business hitherto conducted by us in *Canton,* will from this date be carried on here.

Mr. JAMES LAWRENCE MAN and Mr. WILLIAM GUNSTON HOWELL, are severally authorized to sign our Name.

GEORGE BARNET & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late MR. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our Firm, terminated on the *29th of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be conducted as before by MR. D. JOHNSON, under the same Name, which MR. F. B. JOHNSON is authorized to sign.

MR. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *Shanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1852.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

CHINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, U.S.A.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above COMPANY, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in any one Ship. Losses payable in *China, Calcutta, Bombay, London,* and *U. S. America.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1854.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, 22, SAINT ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Board of Directors in Shanghae, China:
A. PERCEVAL, Esq., Merchant, *Chairman.*
WM. HUTCHISON, Esq., Merchant.
H. C. R. MACDUFF, Esq., Merchant.
Medical Adviser:
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., *M.D.*
Agents:
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Division of Profits.

THE PROFITS which have arisen on the Business of this Company since 1846 will be divided as at *25th May,* 1854, and Parties Assuring on the Participating Scale before that date will be entitled to a Share in the Fund to be set apart for Division among the Assured.

Every information may be obtained on the application to the Agents of the Company in *Shanghae,* or at any of the Branch Offices or Agencies at Home or Abroad.

By order of the Directors,

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, *Actuary.*
HENRY J. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Agents of the Company in Shanghae,
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London,* or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
— *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

PUBLIC SALE.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE GROUND.

ON *TUESDAY NEXT, the 4th instant,* at 4 o'clock P.M., the LOT OF GROUND No. 90, on Consular Plan, lying North of the House lately occupied by WM. HARGREAVES, Esq., and measuring 5-*mow* 9-*fun* 3-*le* 4-*haou.* Payment in *Shanghae Dollars.*

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 1st April, 1854.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A FISH-BOAT, and a NINGPO-BOAT— Both nearly new and well found in every respect. Apply on board the

SEA HORSE at *Woosung.*

March 24th, 1854.

ON SALE

A Small Assortment of HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAINS at

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.'s

Shanghae, 17th March, 1854.

EX-*LOCKETT.*

JUST RECEIVED AND ON-SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

THE following PRESERVED PROVISIONS from the well known House of Messrs. GILLONS, Leith:—

In Tins—Finnan Haddocks, Mock Turtle Soup, Mulligatawny do., Soup and Boulli, Kidney Soup, Brown do., Roast Beef, Boiled do., Roast Veal, Fresh Salmon, Cod Fish, Minced Collops, Carrots Plain, Beef a la mode, Scotch Haggis, Grouse Soup, Vegetable do., Hare do., Hotch Potch, Ragout of Fowl, Ling Plain, Essence of Beef, Oysters in own Liquor, Beef Tea, Cod Roes, Lobsters, Stewed Rabbit, Turnips Plain, Roast Mutton, Boiled do., Stewed Veal, Parsnips Plain, Kippered Salmon, Cod Fish Plain, Turbot, and Cod Sounds.

ALSO,

Green Gage Jam, Yellow Gooseberry do., Red do. do., Marmalade, Black Currant Jam, Strawberry do., Raspberry do., Plum do., Damson do., Brambleberry do., and Apple do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1854.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN Invoice of very Superior WINDOW GLASS in assorted sizes from 32½-inches by 21½-inches to 46-inches by 32.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, SAUTERNE and MADEIRA, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Also, a few Hogsheads of fine DRAUGHT PORTER, from WHITBREAD & Co.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD. Apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; & PALE SHERRY; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

HOUSES.

FOR LEASE OR SALE.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, about Ten *mow,* lately occupied by WILLIAM HARGREAVES, Esq. Apply to

WM. THORBURN.

Shanghai, 27th January, 1854.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST THREE SETS BILLS OF EXCHANGE!!!

LOST on *Friday, the 17th inst.,* about 3 o'clock P.M., between the Hongs of Messrs. CASSUMBHOY, NATHABHOY & Co. and DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., THREE BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Nos. 226, 227 & 228, for £ Stlg. 200, 200 & 110 respectively, in sets of 3 each, drawn by NUN CHANDLER, Esq., Agent of the *Commercial Bank of India,* on the *London Joint Stock Bank* at 6 ms'./sight, dated 14th instant, in favor of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.—*The Bills are not endorsed.*

N.B.—Should such have been discovered by Merchants or others, the information of the same to my Agents Messrs. EDULJEE FURDOONJEE & Co. in *Hongkong,* or to my firm Mr. ALLADEENBHOY HABEEBHOY in *Canton* is most earnestly solicited.

Shanghae, 18th March, 1854.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE holder of Bill of Lading for 3 packages Machinery marked (JG) Nos. 1 *a* 3 landed ex *Dumfries* from Liverpool, can have the same on application to the undersigned.

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

9th March, 1854.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HESSE,
OF 6,725,000 DOLLARS, TO BE REIMBURSED WITH DOLLARS 16,588,610
or £2,400,000 Sterling.

EXTRACT OF THE ELECTORAL EDICT.

THIS STATE LOAN contracted in the Year 1845, by the Government of the ELECTORATE OF HESSE, and with the consent of the Chamber of Deputies, through the Banking House of Messrs. ROTHSCHILD AND SONS, consists of 6,725 Series of 25 Bonds each, to be redeemed by 60 Distributions in such a manner that the received Capital of 6,725,000 Dollars will be repaid with 16,588,610 Dollars, in the following 168,125 Dividends:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars.	60 of 4,000 Dollars	
22 ,, 36,000 ,,	60 ,, 2,000 ,,	
24 ,, 32,000 ,,	120 ,, 1,500 ,,	
60 ,, 8,000 ,,	180 ,, 1,000 ,,	

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

ON THE 1ST JUNE, 1854,

Will take place by AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT, the Eighteenth Drawing of Twenty Series, or Five Hundred Bonds of the above-mentioned Loan, which must gain in the Distribution of the 1st of July, 1854, Five Hundred Dividends, amounting to $88,875.

(Seven Dollars are equal to £1 Sterling.)

PRICE OF THE TICKETS FOR DISTRIBUTION:

One Ticket, ...£1 Sterling.

The Purchaser of a certain number of Tickets enjoys the following advantages, viz:—

Six Tickets,	£ 5	Sterling.
Thirteen do.,	£10	do.
Thirty do.,	£20	do.
Sixty-five do.,	£40	do.
137 Tickets,	£80	do.

Shares and prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are now specially appointed for the sale of shares for home and foreign countries, and have given security sufficient to fulfil every engagement towards the shareholders.

The Prizes will be paid in the East Indies and China through an Established Bank.

J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS.
Bankers and Appointed Government Lottery Contractors, Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

☞ Apply, without delay, to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine; or those who prefer it, may direct their letters and remittances to Messrs. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co., 26, Lombard-st., London.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN.

WITH reference to the terms of the above advertisement, intending purchasers are informed that remittance of monies for purchase of J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co.'s SHARES may be made through Mr. F. ALGAR, Colonial Agent, 11, Clement's Lane Lombard Street, London, who will in such cases protect the interests of Colonial Shareholders.

London, January 3rd, 1854.

[OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENT.]

GREAT ELECTORAL HESSIAN STATE LOAN

Of 6,725,000 Dollars.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars.	60 of 4,000 Dollars.
22 ,, 36,000 ,,	60 ,, 2,000 ,,
24 ,, 32,000 ,,	120 ,, 1,500 ,,
60 ,, 8,000 ,,	180 ,, 1,000 ,,

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place on the 1st June 1854.

The price of the Tickets is as follows:—

One Share	for £ 1	Sterling.
Six Shares	for £ 5	do.
Thirteen Shares	for £10	do.
Thirty do.	for £20	do.
Sixty-five do.	for £40	do.
One hundred and Thirty-seven Shares	for £80	do.

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive, free of expense, the Prospectus with full Particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the Successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals.

The Prizes obtained will be paid in Cash through an established Bank; or the winner can, if he chooses, draw the amount of the Prizes on Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., the London Agents, by attaching the Prize Shares to the Bill of Exchange.

Tickets and Prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are the ONLY APPOINTED Agents, and by whom all Shares must be signed.

MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS,
The Appointed Government Lottery Contractors,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

☞ Apply, without delay, to the Banking House, MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany; or those who prefer it can direct their Letters to the care of Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., Merchants, No. 32, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

P.S.—Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, Shares for the following Distribution will be forwarded.

N.B.—The Prospectus of this Distribution can be inspected at the Office of this Paper.

Shanghae, March 4th, 1854.

ROBERT PERT,

SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG,
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1854.

During the past fortnight the all exciting topic at this port has been the much vexed question of Export Duties, which, however, we are happy to think has been for the present at least set at rest. We have not been favored with a copy of the whole correspondence, that has taken place on the subject, but from what we have seen, it appears that a short time ago the Bremen ship "*Aristides*" loaded a cargo of teas for North America, and was allowed to clear under a promissory note that part of the duties should be paid, on condition that those leviable on all other vessels at that time in port were discharged. It may be here mentioned that on the arrival of the *Aristides* at Shanghae, she being under no Consular jurisdiction, the Taoutae was forewarned that should she be permitted to leave without the payment of her export duties, cognizance would be taken of it, in reference to British merchant ships, that might be then or subsequently in port. With the full knowledge of, this, the Taoutae called in person on the shipper, and actually *compromised* with him, for a portion of the Duties leviable by Treaty upon the cargo; and yet notwithstanding even this unbecoming course on the part of His Excellency, the vessel was allowed to sail under the above promissory note. When these facts were officially brought under the notice of H. B. M.'s Consul he at once resolved to take action upon them and place British shipping on an equal footing with that of other countries. Shortly after, the *John Wood*, a British ship, loaded a cargo of teas for England and was permitted to leave the port, on the charterer's granting a promissory note precisely of the same character with that given on account of the *Aristides*. Some of the vessels specified, however, have been allowed to leave without paying the export duties, or incurring any obligation with regard to them, in which case, it is evident that the promissory note in question is rendered "null and void," and the shipper altogether freed from the conditional necessity it imposed, such are the conditions on which the payment of export Duties here is now placed. The Taoutae in calling personally upon the shipper, in compromising with him for only a portion of the Duties leviable by Treaty, and in conniving at least at other vessels leaving the port; has we think acted a very unfair and unjustifiable part, while the shipper in openly insisting on his footing of equality with other merchants, and placing his vessel on equal terms with others has only done what he was in all fairness perfectly entitled to do.

Consequent upon the uncertainty attached to the payment of duties by foreign merchants, on account of the state of things current here, during the past six months, it has been notified by the Chinese authorities that, so long as Shanghae continues a beleaguered city, the duties upon native produce shall be paid by the native merchants on its way hither. Such an arrangement in the circumstances we cannot otherwise regard than as most equitable and satisfactory and its adoption will in no way, we conceive, interfere with the trade of the port, as there can be no doubt that it will be the interest of the authorities to encourage a trade from which they derive so large a revenue.

Such is the present aspect of affairs in this quarter. The able and upright policy which H. B. M.'s Consul has pursued in the matter certainly deserves the acknowledgment of all concerned. We may opine that on many just and substantial grounds, Shanghae ought long ago to have been declared a free port, but the fact is, our Consul's position was a peculiarly difficult one. It was no easy task to mediate between both parties. We are persuaded, however, that while he has been all along endeavouring to sustain with reference to the Chinese Government the high and honorable character generally borne by British merchants, he has also during the whole of his long residence at this port watched over the interests of British commerce with a degree of zeal and ability that cannot fail to secure universal respect and admiration.

Three Letters from H. E. the Taoutae to the Foreign Consuls.

The first document refers to measures for the capture of Shanghae. The Taoutae says that large accessions have recently been made to the number of the troops, and that orders have been given to attack the city on a given day, when the north, west, and south gates are to be invested at once, and the city taken; the rebels in that case will be obliged to make their escape from the east gate, when they will be pursued by the imperial troops, wherever they may go. The Taoutae fears, however, that they may take their flight across the Yang-king-pang, followed by the imperialists, killing and slaying as they go. Of course, he says, the imperial soldiers will not enter any of the foreign houses to plunder, but it will be difficult to prevent the rebels from so doing. It is therefore incumbent on him, the Taoutae, to give previous notice to the Consuls, in order that they may order the Yang-king-pang bridge to be broken down, and construct a mud wall on the north bank of the rivulet, so as to prevent the rebels from crossing to that side; thus when the city is taken the foreign settlement will remain in tranquillity. If the Consuls should not decide on breaking down the bridge, the Taoutae thinks that all the approaches to it should be well guarded, and that notice should be given to all the foreign merchants to remove their money and other valuables on board of the ships. He thinks, however, that the amount of property to be removed will be too large to admit of its being all stowed away in the vessels; and should the rebels disguise themselves as imperial soldiers, and, under pretext of pursuing the foe, enter the foreign houses to rob, the Lieutenant-governor, the Judge and the Taoutae will not be able to defend the foreigners from harm; in which case the merchants of all nations must provide for their own safety. After repeated deliberation, however, the Taoutae has come to the conclusion, that there is nothing like breaking down the bridge, and building the wall. Should this be decided upon, it will be the surest method of defence. As for the Lieut.-governor and the Taoutae they look upon the subjects of foreign nations, with as much consideration as upon their own people, always cherishing for them the most lively concern, and never for a moment omitting the devising of all possible measures for their safety,—hence they send this warning, and suggest the above plan for their protection. With respect to the imperial soldiers, they are now fired with such a determination to take the city and exterminate the rebels, that their operations in future will differ far from anything that has hitherto been witnessed; nothing will be suffered to restrain them. The Taoutae out of regard to the safety of foreign residents makes the above suggestions, and hopes the Consuls will communicate them to all concerned, that they may not be filled with unavailing regrets when it is too late.

The second document alludes to a letter from the Imperial Commissioner Heang-yung, who says that "in Canton the export duties are paid by the native merchants, and when any smuggling occurs, the natives alone are responsible, without any reference to the foreign Consuls. In that case the native merchants cannot exempt themselves from responsibility, nor expect to gain anything by evading the duties; while the foreign Consuls are not troubled with such trifling matters; thus they each attend to their respective duties, and the Chinese officers have no need to enter into discussions with them. As a consequence of this measure, for the last ten years, there has been no misunderstanding at that port. But in Shanghae, the native Custom-house and the houses of the foreign merchants being nearer the sea, smuggling is comparatively easier; besides which the foreigners have been in the habit of employing their own people to take charge of cargo boats, in consequence of which it has been found difficult for Custom-house officers to inspect the goods as they go on board, and not only have various altercations been the result, but discussions about weights and quantities have frequently arisen. In this way it has been found difficult exactly to settle the amount of duties. But if, since the autumn of last year, when the city was taken, and the Custom-house ransacked, foreign merchants had still pursued their trade honestly, faithfully complying with the conditions of the treaty, and not interfering with the good understanding which has been established,—if also, when the Chinese Government was involved in perplexity, they had acted according to good feeling and good principle, complying in every respect with the conditions of the treaty—if, moreover, the various Consuls had exerted themselves to keep things in proper order,—then there would have been no such thing as the Austrian vessel going out of port without paying the duties, thus offending against the terms of the treaty, and speculating after unrighteous gain; which unreasonable proceeding has not only affected injuriously the custom-duties due to the Chinese Government, but brought into discredit the commercial treaty formed with all foreign nations. Therefore, from henceforth it will be necessary to put the port of Shanghae on the same footing with that of Canton, and make the native merchants pay the export duties. With respect to the import duties, they must as usual be levied upon the foreign merchant, in order to prevent the merchants evading the duties, and entering into altercations with the Chinese officers thereon. The various Consuls ought to attend to this important business, of collecting the import duty, and then they would not be bothered with petty attempts at smuggling; by this means their own respectability would be maintained, and the time of the merchants would not be unnecessarily consumed." The above letter of the Commissioner having been received by the Taoutae, it becomes him to notify the same to the various Consuls; for although it seems to respect the payment of duties to the Chinese Government, it really concerns the respectability of the foreign Consuls. The Taoutae being well aware of the justice and uprightness of the said Consuls, feels persuaded that they will gladly comply with the Commissioner's suggestions, and not allow lawless merchants to blind and hinder him in the prosecution of his duty.

The third document states that the Taoutae has had an interview with the Lieutenant-governor, who has received orders from the Governor to the following effect; "that inasmuch as Shanghae has not yet been retaken, and certain lawless merchants have evaded the duties in an improper manner; in order to prevent the remainder from following their bad example, and thus go on to smuggle more and more every day, thus leading the Superintendent of Customs into frequent altercations with the foreign Consuls and merchants, to the injury of the good understanding now existing—therefore, as a provisional regulation, all export duties shall be paid by the native merchants, at the Custom-houses now to be set up at Pih-hok-kong, and Min-hong." The Taoutae having received this communication finds that the paying of the export duties by the native merchants will certainly be advantageous to the Chinese revenue, and also save the foreign Consuls and merchants a great deal of trouble; but as to the goods which have arrived in Shanghae before the said Custom-houses at Pih-hok-kong and Min-hong were set up, the duties on them must be paid by the foreign merchants; while those that arrive afterwards will have the duties paid upon them by the native merchants at the Custom-houses above specified—thus perhaps smuggling will be prevented, and when peace is restored, and the city of Shanghae retaken, other measures will be taken, as may then be deemed necessary. The Taoutae in the meantime informs the Consuls of the provisional regulations above referred to.

The *Peking Gazettes* received since our last are up to the 2d March. We are enabled to publish them to the 27th Feby.,—the later dates contain nothing of importance. Amongst the former ones received is an interesting account of the inquiry into the unauthorised publication of the account of the defenceless state of Peking that we gave in a former number. The military operations in Pih-chih-le are becoming of great importance at the present juncture, and we await the re-opening of the northern campaign with much interest.

Fire in the City of Shanghae.—A fire was observed to break out at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. It originated in a pork-shop near the house of the Rev. S. Carpenter, and traversed the street called the Chai-e-ka from the bridge called Nghaung-jau, destroying the shops on both sides almost to the bridge called Mai-le-jau. Mr. C.'s front gate was burned, but his house being a few roods back from the street, barely escaped.

It is said that this outrage was committed by a body of spies, one of whom was caught and was to be decapitated yesterday.

We have been requested to caution the Community against ascending in large numbers on to the Church Tower, in order to watch the attack of the Imperialists against the City. The upper portion of the Tower is very slightly built, and if it be crowded as on Wednesday night last, and again on Thursday, a catastrophe too painful to contemplate may be the result.

On Sunday morning a cannon shot was fired from the imperial fort opposite the little east gate battery, which struck a house opposite the store of Messrs. H. Fogg & Co., at the opening of the Yang-king-pang creek, went through the window into a room in which two women were sitting on a bed within a foot or so of them and then broke through a party-wall into the adjoining house. What was the object for directing their shot in that direction it would be difficult to say, if object there was any, or whether it was not rather another instance of the unskilfulness with which their guns are usually served and which, should be a warning to keep all foreigners away from their vicinity whenever firing is heard.

The Taoutae and the French Consul.—Some three weeks since H. E. Woo, Taoutae, sent a request to H. I. M.'s Consul at this port, that he would quit the French Consulate and set up his flag on the British side of the Yang-king-pang—and also that M. Rémi the French merchant at the foot of the bridge, would remove thither, also, and the Taoutae would pay for the rent of the premises he would require to take, so long as the rebels held possession of the city.

The plea for this requisition was that the operations of the Imperialists were cramped, by the vicinity of Foreigners to the walls of the city, and the facilities offered for introducing supplies into the city—to prevent which the Taoutae intended to break down the Yang-king-pang bridge.

To this course M. Edan, French Consul, replied that he could, on no account, strike his flag and do as the Taoutae desired, for, it would be a breach of neutrality on his part, inasmuch as thereby, he would tacitly place the insurgents more disadvantageously in the power of the imperialists. He would without authority remove the French Flag that had floated for the last ten years over the station it now occupied—and he would be deserting the interests of his fellow-countrymen, who were living in that locality. Besides causing embarrassment in the relations of foreigners generally, with the natives of the neighbourhood.

The proposition as regarded M. Rémi was equally unjust—for he would be compelled to quit a locality where he had established a thriving business—to leave his premises to the mercy of both parties, and, assuredly, to have his premises greatly injured by becoming a mark for the shot of the Insurgents—besides, all the inconveniences he would be subjected to, in seeking a new residence and place of business.

We consider that the French Consul, M. Edan, has acted with a proper regard to the interests of his fellow-countrymen, and the national honour reposed in his keeping, by at once rejecting the overtures of the Taoutae. Who, after the decided stand taken against the encroachments of Woo by the French Consul, would have deemed it right to give way on such representations? Had he done so, he would have been held up to the scorn of other nations as deserting the principles he had avowed, and of having been bought over by the Taoutae to favor the schemes of the Imperialists. If the neutrality of Europeans has been marked in a peculiar manner, by indifferently selling to either party such munitions of war and provisions as they required—there can be no reason why, the imperialists should receive any exclusive privileges at their hands.

We are right glad that M. Edan has determined to maintain his ground—perilous though it be.* And this may be judged of, from the fact that is necessary as a precaution to erect a barricade on the south side of the Consulate, in order to ward off shot from the belligerents' cannon and musketry.

We are pleased to know that our Consul Mr. Alcock, gave a proof of the sympathy and friendly feeling that unites the two Governments, in regard to the breaking down the bridge across the Yang-king-pang; and approve of H. B. M.'s Brig "*Grecian*" having been anchored opposite the Creek in order to protect the mutual interests of France and England, in the conservation of the junction of its opposite banks, and the prevention of any interruption to the mutual communication between both sides of this thronged thoroughfare for all parties.

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* We have ourselves seen the shot holes in the window frames and shutters of the front of the French Consulate. —Ed. *N.-C. H.*

The intelligence we have had communicated to us this week, in regard to the movements of the Insurgents, is of great importance. It is not so much what they have actually accomplished, as what they appear in a position to achieve. We learn, through our informant, that the Insurgents have held possession of the passes in the neighbourhood of Peking during the winter months, on all sides of the northern Capital except towards Mongolia. That they have studiously avoided any rencontre with the Imperialists, but have undergone all the rigors of the winter in those regions with undaunted courage. The fact of the Capital being in a state of famine is fully corroborated, and so hard up are they for money, that pieces of bamboo have been cut and stamped with the government stamps to give them currency, as the best means of representing a medium of payment for articles required in ordinary life. It appears further, that the Insurgents who occupied Yang-chow-foo, did not proceed northwards, as was supposed, but returned under the walls of Nanking; the Eastern king, however, would not allow them to enter the city. He was deeply incensed at their conduct and told them, they had returned in opposition to strict orders to maintain the city of Yang-chow, and he would not overlook their fault until they had washed away their crime, in the blood of the filthy Imperialists who were before the walls of Nanking. Let them, therefore, prove their courage and exert themselves to destroy the enemy in that neighbourhood, and then their past misconduct would be forgiven.

Chin-keang-foo.—The intelligence brought down from Chin-keang-foo by the Portuguese Lorchas, that a battle had taken place there between the Rebels and the Imperialists, has been contradicted, but we are inclined to believe that the Taoutae used his influence to suppress the news that was reported on arrival. The probabilities are that more than one battle has been fought, and we have heard, from more than one credible source, that the fleet had been exposed to heavy firing from the Insurgents' batteries. We shall therefore give the report as it was stated to us at the first, and leave it to our readers to attach what degree of credit to it they please:—

Latest News from Chin-keang-foo.—On the arrival of the two Portuguese Lorchas from Chin-keang-foo, they reported a heavy battle having taken place between the Imperialist army and fleet and the Insurgents, both at Chin-keang-foo and Kwa-chow which lasted for five whole days from the 25th to the 29th of February last. The Imperialists had concentrated all the army they could together with the vessels of all grades, and made sure of success, the different attacks were made both by land and water, but were successively repulsed by the Insurgents; and the Captains of the Lorchas, state that the Imperialists on shore lost a considerable number of men and hardly a vessel escaped loss by killed and wounded, but we cannot ascertain the number. They state that some Portuguese were shot and wounded, and the *Eliza* lost out of a crew of sixty, 24 in killed. Some of the Lorchas were completely riddled with shot and are coming down to repair damages. They state, also, that they firmly believe that the Imperialists will not attempt any more engagements with the Insurgents, as they were too strong for them, and the heavy cannon balls the land forces use were exceeding those of the largest size the Imperialists have in their fleet. It appears from their report, that the Imperial army is completely discouraged and the Portuguese Captains state, that they had been warned several times by Lo-ta-kin, the head in command at Chin-keang-foo, not to fight against them, as they did not wish to fight them, but the Tartar Emperor—but if they persisted to fight after the warning, he gave them notice that they would also fight. The Lorcha Commanders are so completely discouraged by the last fight that they have determined all to come down. It is also reported that a great many men from the different war-junks have deserted, and some have already found their way to the city of Shanghae. Some of the damages received by one of the Lorchas, which arrived here on Sunday last may be seen; she was bored through by a cannon shot that struck her under her counter by a ball of a 32-pounder, which carried away her rudder.

On Wednesday last, at about 11 a.m., the Insurgents went out of the east gate to the number of above 1,000, and marched direct to *Ton-ka-doo*, near the Roman Catholic Cathedral—their approach was not expected by the Imperialists, and before they got warning of the enemy's approach they were completely surrounded, and the action commenced with desperate courage on both sides, at first neither party would give in and the struggle was fearful. They came in contact hand to hand, and after they had fired their muskets they made use of the butt-end, until the Imperialists found themselves overpowered by the superiority of the Insurgent's armed-men, and they fled in all directions, some taking to the water and were shot, others made their escape to the encampment above the Cathedral. The Insurgents set fire to the encampment and above forty houses were destroyed; they also set fire to several other places of resort of the Imperialists—the loss must have been very heavy on both sides. We hear that 5 of the Insurgents were killed and several wounded. It is reported that the loss of the Imperialists was much greater, but we cannot ascertain the number. One European employed by the Imperialists at their battery, stood on the top of the battery directing his party how to fire and was shot dead by the Insurgents. It is supposed that he was one of the deserters from a ship of war—there were several Manila-men seen in the engagement amongst the Imperialists.

On Wednesday night between 10 and 11 p.m., and again on Thursday between 5 and 7 p.m., much firing was heared on the North of the City. The demonstration by the Imperialists on the former night is supposed to have been more of a bravado than a serious attack, but on Thursday evening there was a great deal of skirmishing between the belligerents, the usual amount of firing took place but we have not heard what loss was sustained on either side.

PEKING GAZETTE.

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

The *Gazette* of the 30th of January contains a report from the prime minister Yu-ching and his fellows, stating that the cabinet council received a command from the emperor, dated the 16th of January, directing them to enquire into the names of the parties who had printed a certain document in the *Gazette*, which had not been authoritatively issued for publication. The emperor in the above-named order says, that the dignity of the Government must be maintained, and that all reports from officers, must be first sanctioned by the cabinet council before they can be issued for publication: but a short time ago, the memorial of Fung-paou, regarding the defences of the capital, had not been thus authoritatively given out, and should not therefore have been irregularly issued: enquiry must therefore be made, respecting the parties through whom this document has been surreptitiously obtained. The above imperial order coming before the cabinet council, they in conjunction with the imperial readers, both Manchow and Chinese, proceeded to enquire, and found that in the Manchow record office, on the 29th of December, three imperial decrees were deposited; and that in the Chinese record office, on the same day, only one document had been deposited; this latter was indeed from Fung-paou, but referred to a matter of contribution from a certain party to the necessities of the state, and did not refer to the military defences of the capital. According to the statement of the imperial readers it appears that hitherto documents issued from the cabinet council, had been sent to the offices of the different governors of provinces: on the day in question the officers who entered the council chamber for the purpose of transcribing documents had no communication with any of the parties engaged in printing the *Gazette*. They said, moreover, that documents not given out from the council chamber, the subordinate officers employed therein were not allowed to inspect, still less surreptitiously to extract. Yu-ching and his fellows then go on to state, that some days previously, having observed in the *Gazette* the aforesaid document from Fung-paou, they had their suspicions excited, because the document in question had not been given out from the council chamber for publication, and therefore ought not to hvea appeared in the *Gazette*, and they resolved to institute an examination, when on the evening of the 16th of January they received the imperial commands to make enquiry, as above stated. The only method which the cabinet council had of enquiring through what channel the said document obtained publicity was to examine the various printing-offices in question, and bring the parties up for examination, conceiving that when the water was wholly drained out of the pond the stones at the bottom would appear. After examination had, they would, as in duty bound, report to his majesty.

The *Gazette* of the 2d of February contains a report from Leen-shun and his fellows, stating that in obedience to the imperial commands they had apprehended the parties who had published on their own responsibility a certain document, which had not been given out for publication. It appears that on the 18th of January the council chamber received the commands of the emperor directing them to enquire through whose instrumentality the memorial of Fung-paou regarding the defences of the capital had been given out for publication, without authority so to do from the privy council. Since that time Yu-ching and his fellows have reported that they have made enquiry in the proper office, and found that the above-named memorial of Fung-paou was not given out by their authority for publication from the office of the privy council, and they therefore requested an imperial order directing the military to apprehend the parties engaged about the various printing offices and bring them up for examination. Hitherto all reports from the officers of government that are proper for publication have been issued by authority of the privy council, and secret matters are of course not allowed to be made public. But the question comes up, through whose instrumentality the document so often referred to has been surreptitiously obtained and promulgated. Leen-shun and his fellows therefore despatched a lieutenant and three serjeants, whose names are given, to apprehend the parties concerned; whereupon they took up Chang-e-hing the superintendent of the Kung-leih printing office, Wang-tih-keun, superintendent of the Kung-hing printing-office, Wang-ke-yuen, superintendent of the T'heen-le printing-office, and a messenger belonging to the northern quarter of Peking named Lo-seang. When these four persons, were brought forward, Leen-shun and his fellows ordered an officer to take their evidence, when Chang-e-hing said; "I am a native of Chaou-yuen, in the province of Shan-tung, and at 30 years of age came to the capital, where I established the Kung-leih printing-office at Leang-kea-yuen. On the evening of the 12th of January a messenger named Lo-seang brought to me the memorial of Fung-paou, saying that the censor Woo had given it to him, to bring to the printing-office and have it instantly published; he also told me to send it to the other printing-offices for publication. I immediately had it put in type, and on the 13th of January, I sent a proof of the same to Wang-ke-yuen, of the T'heen-le printing-office, and to Wang-tih-keun, of the Kung-hing printing-office, that they might print it according to the proof slip. On the same day I sent the original manuscript back to the censor Woo. I then struck off a couple of hundred copies and distributed them in all directions. On the 17th of January I was apprehended by the officers, and having been now examined, this is the statement which I have to make." Lo-seang said, "I am a native of Yuen-ping, and 26 years of age: I am now employed as a messenger in the northern quarter of the capital. On the 12th of January, the censor Woo-ting-poo, presiding over the same quarter, gave me a written paper, telling me to carry it to Leang-kea-yuen, and hand it over to the Kung-leih printing-office, in order to get it printed immediately; I was also to tell the people at that establishment to transmit it to the other printing-offices for publication; I accordingly handed it over to Chang-e-hing, of the aforesaid establishment, and returned home. With respect to the contents of the paper I am entirely ignorant. On the 18th of January I was apprehended, and having been now examined, present this my true statement." The evidence of Wang-wei-keun and Wang-ke-yuen both went to corroborate the above statements. We find, then, that Lo-seang is a messenger belonging to the northern quarter of the capital, and that according to his evidence the censor Woo-ting-poo gave him a written paper, to take to the Kung-leih printing-office for publication. According to the evidence of Chang-e-hing, on the evening of the 12th of January, Lo-seang brought a memorial for publication, with orders to transmit it to the other printing-offices; and he, after having put it in type sent the original manuscript back again. Having taken the above parties, with Wang-tih-keun and Wang-ke-yuen and handed them all over to the board of punishments for further examination, we make our report accordingly.

The censor Fung-paou makes the following statement in reply to the imperial requisition. On the 17th of January, the privy council received an imperial order to enquire into the case of a certain document given out for publication, in which reference was made to Fung-paou, and his explanation required. Fung-paou says, "when I read this order I was filled with inexpressible perturbation: but on examination I find that the various printing-offices at the capital have been in the habit of omitting to publish a variety of documents; such as papers relative to the remission of taxes, and exhortations to assemble for military training, together with imperial orders for the appointment of officers: though these have been duly transmitted to them from the various boards for publication. For instance a report of Wan-seang regarding a battle fought by the combined gentry and volunteers, which was never printed; also a recommendation from the province of Shen-se to assemble for military training, which was likewise omitted in the *Gazette*; both the above, however, were afterwards, published upon a further requisition made to that effect. Several of the printing-offices are outside of the city, and my official residence is also without the walls, but on instituting a closer enquiry it appears that on the 29th of December a memorial was presented from the five quarters of the capital complaining that certain imperial proclamations were omitted in the *Gazette*, and it was not therefore known whether the privy council had given them out for publication or not; the memorialists therefore requested that orders should be sent to the printing-offices to have these omissions supplied. Now on receiving the imperial order above referred to, I find that the document I formerly presented was not given out for publication, which has thrown me into a state of perplexity, and I do not know how to excuse myself, I can only beg, therefore, that an imperial order may be issued, handing me and my fellows over to the proper board for trial. The above is my reply to the imperial requisition, calling upon me for an explanation of the affair.

The *Gazette* of the 8th of February contains a report from the board of punishments on the above case. On the 20th January the board received the imperial commands to examine certain offenders regarding the publication of a document which had not been given out for that purpose. Upon receiving this report, the emperor remarks that "according to the evidence of Lo-seang, Woo-ting-poo gave out the document in question for publication; that Fung-paou, in his reply does not clearly point out by whom the said document was issued, but evidently aims to mystify the affair, and fight shy of the main facts, by bringing up certain instances in which the printers have failed to publish documents which have been actually given out for that purpose; further that Woo-ting-poo, in giving out a document for publication without warrant, has evidently acted very improperly, let him therefore be handed over to the board, to undergo the severest scrutiny. It appears also that the four wardens of the capital Fung-paou, Chin-wei, Yuh-san, and Leen-fuh, together with the censors Pang-k'hing-chung, Lung-k'hing, T'sae-ching-fan, Sun-ming-k'ho, and Che-wan, in their reply have evidently glossed over the affair, with the object of screening their companions; let all these, therefore, be handed over to the board for trial. Moreover Fung-paou and the rest of them, were associated with the other warden of the capital, Le-tsung-taou; how comes it, then, that in the reply given in, his name does not appear, neither is there any separate report from him; let the said Le-tsung-taou, therefore, make a clear report on this business." The board then go on to detail the circumstances of the case as already given: after which they say, that on the 22d of January they received a decree from the emperor covering two documents; one from Fung-paou, stating that Woo-ting-poo had privately altered several of the expressions contained in his reply, so as to render the document confused; and the other from Woo-ting-poo acknowledging the same, and submitting himself to punishment; on which account the emperor orders that Woo-ting-poo be temporarily suspended from rank. Whereupon the board suspended him accordingly, and called upon him to give an account of his conduct. From the statement then given in, it appears that the printing-offices at the capital have hitherto been subjected to the wardens of the city; that most of them are in the northern quarter of Peking, near to Woo-ting-poo's residence and office; on which account it was generally agreed that Woo-ting-poo should take charge of that department. It also appears that hitherto, whenever memorials have been presented from the wardens of the city, accompanied by the imperial signature as evidences of their having been received, they have been invariably issued for publication: but the managers of the printing-offices have some times omitted to publish them, until subsequent orders have been received urging them so to do. That on the 11th and 12th January, seeing that a memorial presented by the wardens of the city on the 29th December, was still in the office, and thinking that this was one of those which had been allowed to be published, and therefore ought to be given out; seeing also that several days had elapsed without its appearing, and supposing that it had been overlooked by the printing-office, Woo-ting-poo therefore judged it suitable to send it by the hands of Lo-seang to the *Gazette* office for publication. Thus it was not on account of the printers taking upon themselves improperly to publish a document, nor was it that Lo-seang took it without orders.

The above documents were sent in on the 18th of January, and were handed in through Woo-ting-poo. But he, reflecting that his own name appeared therein in an unfavourable light, and being afraid lest it should excite the emperor's displeasure,—in a moment of alarm proceeded to alter the words "northern quarter of the city" into "the outside city": and the words "your servant Woo-ting-poo" into "the office of your servants"; thus rendering the document confused. Again reflecting that in altering the above words he had done a thing which he could not answer for to his own conscience, and still less to his father and sovereign, he then, on the 22d of January, told the whole truth, and begged to be punished as his fault deserved. Woo-ting-poo, in having thus requited the Imperial bounty with ingratitude, has no excuse to offer in his own behalf. Thus on a consideration of the whole affair, it appears to have been no fault of the printers, nor of the messenger that the document in question was published; they may, therefore, be exempted from punishment, and set at liberty. But Woo-ting-poo, inasmuch as he did not make proper enquiry, as to whether the document was or was not issued for publication, but hastily gave it out to the printers: further because in the reply sent in he altered certain words, thus rendering the document confused, he is therefore criminal; and the board having already received the imperial will that he be suspended from office and subjected to examination, have examined him accordingly, and make the report now presented: whether the said suspended officer should be subjected to any further punishment, the board respectfully leave to the decision of the imperial will. As to Fung-paou, seeing that according to the confession of Woo-ting-poo, he did not purposely confuse his report with the view of screening his companions, the sentence requiring him to be put upon his trial may perhaps be suspended. The emperor's reply is, Let the case stand on record.

Military Operations in Pih-chih-le.

The *Gazette* of the 19th February contains an imperial decree, according to which it appears that Tsang-kih-lin-sin and Shing-paou have been, day after day, reporting the extermination of the rebels, and requesting that the officers who exerted themselves on a former occasion in pursuing the rebels should be rewarded. "But, says the emperor, ever since the rebels evacuated Tuh-lew and Tsing-hae, and made their escape to the village of Shou-ching, Tsang-kih-lin-sin has been leading on his army to exterminate them; and although he has seized and killed a few, thus displaying a small degree of energy, yet as soon as the rebels occupied another position, he has been procrastinating as before for several days, and we see no evidence of his success. Shing-paou, also, from the time that he entered Tuh-lew, has been several times most seriously remonstrated with by Us, urging him utterly to sweep away this band of marauders, without allowing them to get away to other places; but he has contented himself with besieging them for several months, at the same time allowing the rebels to avail themselves of an opportunity to escape, thus creating more disturbances and procrastinating the business to an indefinite extent. He has neither succeeded in exterminating them, nor does he seem to have any power to restrain them. Thus both Tsang-kih-lin-sin and Shing-paou are veritable offenders who deserve punishment. I, the emperor, have frequently passed over their faults, without inflicting the punishment which they deserved, hoping that they might be induced to exert themselves, and attain some little merit, in order to make up for their multiplied offences. To-day it appears, according to their report, that although they have captured and slain a few rebels, they have not been able with bitter vengeance to sweep them away from the face of the earth. They have merely succeeded in stopping their progress in some degree, in order to procrastinate the affair. At present Tih-lih-kih-sih-lang, with Suy-lin, K'hing-ke, Pei-ching, E-lih-tung-a, and Tah-hung-a, each at the head of a body of imperial troops, have severally arrived at their stations; and as the grand army is now assembled, it is to be hoped that there will be no more failures. We therefore command the above-named great officers at the head of their various divisions to advance vigorously to the attack, and with united efforts surround the enemy, in order that this band of marauders may be utterly exterminated, and the imperial domain restored to tranquillity. If they again procrastinate, and commit mistakes, let them know that the national laws are still in existence, and that they will not be able by any lucky chance to escape punishment. As to the officers and soldiers, who on the 6th and 7th of February exerted themselves in pursuing the enemy, let those who have most distinguished themselves be selected, and a just report made of their doings, when WE will grant such favours a sthey deserve; however let there be no vain pretences nor garbled accounts. Respect this.

The *Gazette* of the 23d of February contains a report from Tsing-kih-lin-sin, stating that the rebels are now fleeing for their lives, and suggesting that, if they be not immediately apprehended, they will get out of reach. He says further that he led the cavalry from Wang-kea-k'how, in hasty pursuit of the rebels, and had not time to provide for the commissariat; and finding wherever they went nothing but ice and snow, the commissary-general was obliged to proceed by a round-about course to the scene of action: in consequence of this the provisions were entirely exhausted, and the soldiers became very hungry. At this juncture, the various village gentry in the neighbourhood of the camp, being animated by humane feelings, brought supplies to the relief of the army, for which they are very much to be commended. The general, therefore, immediately took the supplies brought in, and handed them over to the commissary in attendance, to be given out to the troops, for the supply of their necessities; and now makes his report to the emperor, adding that the principal individual concerned in affording this timely supply was an *expectant* magistrate named Tsaou-ta-show, who is hereby recommended to imperial notice.

The *Gazette* of the 27th of February contains a report from Tsang-kih-lin-sin and Shing-paou, detailing various successes over the rebels. It appears that on the 23d of February, Tsang-kih-lin-sin first led on his troops to attack the village of Suh-ching, when the rebels held firm their position, and refused to come out; whereupon he turned his course towards the village of Pae-hwuy, where he effected a conjunction with Shing-paou, and they together proceeded to attack the enemy. Tah-hung-a then, at the head of the artillery, and the Mongul Tartars, together with the volunteers from T'heen-tsin, attacked the rebels on the south-west; the imperial troops belonging to another part of T'heen-tsin, together with the disciplined troops from Sze-chuen, Shan-tung, and Ho-nan, attacked them on the north-east, and advanced very close to the village. Tah-hung-a, bravely daring the weapons of the foe, rushed forward, and destroyed one of the rebel stockades. The insurgents, being thus compelled to fight came out of the village in two divisions. The imperial troops also divided themselves into two bodies to repel the attack, and killed about a hundred of the enemy, whereupon they fell into confusion. Again about a thousand of the insurgents came out of the village of Suh-ching, to attack the imperialists, when the soldiers from T'heen-tsin opened a fire upon them. Suy-lin also let fly with his brass gun upon the enemy; and Pei-ching came up from the west at the head of a body of cavalry to exterminate their hosts, when about a hundred more were killed. After this the main body of the infantry came up, and again killed above ten. The rebels who came from the north at Suh-ching to attack T'haou-yuen, were also arrested by the fire of a cannon capable of splitting the mountains, worked by Sze-ying-chun, under the command of Se-ling-a; by which means thirty rebels were killed, and ten horses. Subsequently the Tartar horse from the River Amour and Cha-ha-urh, in two divisions pursued the enemy, and killed ten of them. Another body of rebels attacked Wang-chun, when the general K'hung-kwang-shun repulsed them, with great loss. The emperor says, on reading this report, that the rebels having taken possession of the different villages in the neighbourhood of Suh-ching, have availed themselves of the opportunity to spread in different directions; but Tsang-kih-lin-sin and Shing-paou, at the head of the army, have exerted themselves to beat them back, after killing a number of the enemy. At present, as the artillery have been moved up, WE command Tsang-kih-lin-sin and Shing-paou to avail themselves of their recent successes and hasten the work of extermination; let there be no more delays and mistakes. As to the commandant of the artillery Kung-nah-chun, who fell in the recent engagement, we order due condolence to be offered to his manes. But Shwang-ching the lieutenant-general of the right wing, who commanded at the village of T'hoo-kew, and who through carelessness allowed the rebels to break into the imperial camp, (although they were subsequently repulsed,) has shewn himself incapable of defending the country; on which account he is to be deprived of his official button, and if he does not exert himself in future, we hereby command Tsang-kih-lin-sin to inflict the deserved punishment. Respect this.

The following has just reached us in time for to-day's issue, on which we have no time to make any comment:—

Shanghai, 30*th March*, 1854.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—I the undersigned an officer in the Shanghai Custom-house wish to inform you concerning the Bremen vessel called "Aristides." She arrived here on the 23rd of February 1854 and was consigned to Mr. Withington an English merchant. Mr. Withington sent in her abstract manifest to the Custom-house written in Chinese, the Officers in the Custom-house consequently took her for a Burmese vessel, so they gave a Chop for discharging her Cargo, but after enquiry, found that she was a Bremen vessel, which country had no Consul here, and also no treaties with China. As soon as they reported she was Bremen, H. E. the Taou-tae sent me directly to Mr. Withington to say that the Custom-house officer had made a mistake between the Burmese and Bremen vessel, and to request that Mr. Withington would get her reported through some Consul or else she could not trade here. But Mr. Withington refused to go through any Consul as it was too late, for her papers had been handed over to Mr. Trautmann and the vessel consigned for her outward Cargo to him. Then I went and told H. E. Woo about the case, and so, in making enquiry and asking the merchant Mr. Withington to do according to Treaties, the days passed swiftly. After that, H. E. Woo went personally to see Mr. Withington, when he told H. E. the same as he told me, then H. E. Woo requested Mr. Withington to write a note to Mr. Trautmann explaining the facts. In the morning I took the letter directed to Mr. Trautmann and as soon as he saw the note, said, "I know that the English Consul tells H. E. Woo to do this and do that, but I shall take no notice; I myself am German and the vessel is Bremen, you just tell H. E. I will not go through any Consul, I will commence loading when she is ready to receive." At the same time I said officially to Mr. Trautmann he had better not load any Cargo without a permission Chop from the Custom-house; then he answered and said he did not care, but should load whenever he pleased: so I went away and told H. E. how the matter stood. Then H. E. wrote a Chinese letter to Mr. Trautmann concerning those things that had happened, Mr. Trautmann returned the letter back saying, he did not understand Chinese and requested him to write in German or English; so H. E. ordered me to write in English a notice to Mr. Trautmann, that he should not do any thing against treaties. Mr. Trautmann wrote back a letter, saying that as Mr. Withington had discharged the vessel, he should load her, and that he did not believe the story that she had been mistaken for a Burmese vessel, and so the matter went on day after day. All that time Mr. Trautmann loading Cargo on board the "Aristides" without permission. At last H. E. sent Mr. Dato a native of Prussia who was in the Imperial service as sailing master on board the "Agnes." So Mr. Dato went several times to the Captain and also to Mr. Trautmann, but I know nothing about what passed; at last H. E. wished me to go with him to see Mr. Trautmann, so H. E. personally went over to Mr. Trautmann's house; H. E. politely explained to Mr. Trautmann what he had already said through his officers, and wished him to get the vessel reported by some Consul. While H. E. was talking I was present when I heard Mr. Trautmann say "why did you allow those ships at Woo-sung to go away without paying duties"? H. E. answered "it is not your business to ask such questions, because those vessels have their Consuls here, and the matter will be settled bye and bye with their Governments." At this Mr. Trautmann answered rudely and "further said you will never think of doing any thing to those vessels." So H. E. was very sorry to hear such language, and said to Mr. Trautmann, "I came in here to pay you a visit and was glad to see your fine house, but if you show such anger I am very sorry." I wished you to settle this matter of entry" Then Mr. Trautmann said "very well, I am responsible for the duties, no fear about it, she is now loading the Tea, she will have half Chests about 11 or 12 thousand weighing piculs 2,500 but no more at 2½ taels duties total Taels 6,250 full duties, then H. E. said; "That is all right, provided you get some communication sent in by any Consul." Mr. Trautmann did promise to go to Mr. D. O. King the Prussian Consul. Finally Mr. Trautmann wrote to me wishing to get the account Chop for paying duties and I sent it; the next morning the vessel went away without a grand Chop. The same evening Mr. Trautmann sent several papers to me, one was a copy of a letter to Mr. King and Mr. King's answer, saying that he will have nothing to do with the vessel, because, Mr. Trautmann did not send her registered papers to Mr. King, also one promissory note for 6,250 taels—and several duty papers paid for inward Cargo, 2 promissory notes from Mr. Withington, one for 40 taels and the other 54 taels for Import cargo; all the rest of the Import duty had been paid. H. E. refused Mr. Trautmann's note and I returned it, but Mr. Trautmann would not receive it back and I still have it, for H. E. would never receive it; so, at last, after 3 days of much trouble, H. E. gave the Grand Chop because he wished very much to be friendly with Foreigners—and thought Mr. Trautmann will not in the end do an injustice, as *Coong-ping Hong* had a very good name with all Chinamen for not smuggling tea, when Mr. Spreckley was there.

I now enclose two letters from Mr. Trautmann to prove his bad faith, one to H. E. engaging positively to be responsible for the "Aristides" Export duties, and the other to me as head Custom-house officer stating the particulars of her Cargo. He says in it, "*as agreed upon* 2,500 piculs" but that is a wrong statement in meaning, for he has told Foreigners that it meant he had truly stated the full quantity as 5,000 piculs, and that H. E. agreed to take half or 2,500 piculs, now this is altogether untrue as H. E. was told it was 2,500 piculs full quantity, and as Mr. Trautmann had continued loading all the time, H. E. had no means to ascertain, and had to take Mr. Trautmann's statement or have a quarrel. I also enclose copy of Mr. Trautmann's note, so, as a Chinese officer, I humbly beg all Foreign Governments to consider these matters and settle them fairly and justly, and I also beg in excuse for such a mistake, that Chinese thought that the Germans in Europe were a respectable and polite people.—I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

LO YUEN YEW.
羅 元 佑.

Shanghae, 9*th March*, 1854.

Sir,—The bad weather I trust will not prevent your Excellency from paying me a visit to-day, however to avoid delay in case your Excellency should not be able to come, I herewith engage to settle with your Excellency and to be responsible for the "Aristides" Export duties; this I hope will satisfy your Excellency, and that no further obstacle will be thrown in the way for my completing the loading of the vessel. If your Excellency deem a Shipping Chop requisite please to send me one.—I am, sir, your most obedient,

(Signed) J. TRAUTMANN.

To His Excellency Woo, &c., &c., &c.

Shanghae, 17*th March*, 1854.

Sir,—The bearer of this, Mr. Odell, will take out a memo: for Duties on Teas per "Aristides" the vessel has 12,364 pkgs., which I call as agreed upon 2,500 piculs making 6,250 taels, for which please give him a note, I shall then send your memo: along with my Promissory note for 6,250 taels, to Mr. D. O. King, with request to forward them to His Excellency Woo; I have also requested Mr. Withington to send his Import duties to Mr. King; will you therefore please request his Excellency after receipt of the Documents from Mr. King; to forward the *Grand Chop* to that gentleman as soon as possible.

As the steamer "Confucius" has only time to-morrow morning, the "Aristides" will *then* be towed down the river, I am obliged to let her go down to-morrow; because if I dont take "Confucius" then I shall have to wait perhaps 2 or 3 days before I can get her, as she is much engaged now.—I am, sir, your's obediently,

(Signed) J. TRAUTMANN.

To the Head Officer at the Custom-house.

I herewith promise to pay three days after demand, to his Excellency Woo, Taoutae, Superintendent of Customs, &c., &c., the sum of Six thousand Two hundred and Fifty Taels Sycee, for Duties on the Export Cargo per "Aristides," provided that all the vessels at present in Port, pay, if not full duties at least (2) two taels per picul Tea, and (9) nine taels per picul Silk, duty on their entire Cargoes, the vessels are; the "Daniel Ross," "Dannebrog," "Dumfries," "Frederick VII," "John Wood," "Mandarin," "Mermaid," "Rose Standish," and "Bombay."—Shanghae, 17th March, 1851.

(Signed) J. TRAUTMANN.

Taels 6,250.

The subject of emigration is one of vital importance to our West India Colonies. The following article, extracted from the *Spectator* of 24th December last, will give some particulars which may be useful to parties interested in developing means whereby this important object might be attained. The chief difficulty arises from the great expense of the passage. And, probably, the best method by which the immigration into our W. I. Colonies could be effected would be, for the planters to fit out a fleet of their own properly found—establish a local agent at Amoy or Ningpo—and ship at their own risk and under the superintendence of their own paid agent, a number of Chinese coolies and their families, from time to time, as the demand for agricultural labourers required. By these means, the griping selfishness of both Chinese and foreign agents might be, we think, best guarded against, and the object contemplated ensured to our colonists:—

Chinese Emigration to the West Indies.—Next to the emigration from Ireland and Germany during the last few years, the most remarkable movement of any portion of the human family is that which has lately begun in China. With a population equal to forty or fifty Irelands, the Celestial Empire is quite as much overcrowded as the latter country was before the potato famine; but it is only within the last few years that the surplus population has begun to venture to distant countries in search of employment; and as there is evidently a great demand for labour in many parts of the globe, the movement is likely to go forward at such a rate as may ultimately exercise a powerful influence on the character of the Chinese population.

Among other places to which the men of the Middle Empire have found their way lately, the colony of British Guiana seems to be one of the places where they have done very well, in spite of the attempts of certain Colonial journals to represent the Chinese emigration as a failure. From a return of despatches relating to Chinese emigrants recently introduced into Guiana and Trinidad, we are glad to see that, in both colonies, but especially in the former, the planters speak in very high terms of the manner in which the Chinese have conducted themselves. They are described as possessing strength, industry, and intelligence; and as being so fond of money that they are willing to exert their strength to the utmost in order to earn good wages. The rate of pay offered to those who wish to leave their native land is very small—only five dollars per month with food and lodging, or seven dollars without. These contract prices of labour, however, are very soon broken by mutual consent, in favour of task-work, which is much more satisfactory to both the planter and the Chinese coolie. The latter is said to make very good wages; his strength and power of enduring heat and fatigue being far superior to that of the Indian coolie. One great difficulty in the way of a successful immigration and colonization in the West Indies by means of Chinese labourers, is the want of female immigrants. When the project was first mooted about two years ago, Governor Barkly, in his letter to Earl Grey, ascribed the difficulty of procuring female emigrants from China to the practice of female infanticide, and to the custom of crippling the feet of the women, "so as to unfit them not merely for agricultural labour, but for locomotion." This proves to have been a mistake, however. Mr. White, the Government Emigration Agent, who went to China for the express purpose of obtaining information on the subject, and of organizing the conveyance of labourers to Guiana and Trinidad, although doubtful at first whether it would be possible to obtain Chinese women, admits that, "after more extended inquiry," the difficulties are not so great as he had been led to believe. "Many of the intending emigrants, who applied at the office in Hongkong to be registered, stated that they would send for their wives and children after they had been a short time in the colony"; and as for their feet, the class of women who are likely to emigrate are those accustomed to manual labour, and they are said to have "full-grown and undeformed feet, are strong and well formed, and would be very useful on a plantation." Hopes are held out, that if arrangements could be made for conveying a sufficient proportion of female emigrants to Guiana, the Chinese would settle there in large numbers; and as many of them are ambitious as well as hard-working, they might ultimately form a very useful middle class. All accounts agree in representing them as greatly superior to both African and Bengal labourers in every respect.

The heaviest drawback, however, either as regards male or female emigration, is the cost of conveyance; and this has been greatly aggravated by the excessive dearness of freights within the last twelvemonth. Were China within easy reach of the West Indies, the transportation of labourers would go on at a prodigious rate. But, even before the late advance in freights, the cost of introducing Chinese emigrants into Guiana was 100 dollars per head, while those from America and Sierra Leone cost only 30 dollars. Now that the demand for tonnage is so much greater all over the world, and that the Cuban authorities are offering 130 dollars for every Chinese labourer landed in that island, the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of labour for the West Indies becomes every day greater.

Were the Chinese population not exceedingly ignorant of what is going on in a country much nearer to them than the West Indies, they would never dream of taking so long a voyage, and binding themselves to work for 1s. a day. At the very moment when such contracts were making at Hongkong, common labourers at the Diggings were earning 20s. to 40s. a day. Well might Adam Smith say, that of all commodities human labour is the one most difficult to transport from where it is in excess to where it is most in demand.—*Spectator*, December 24.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. KUPFERSCHMID,

From DOUGLAS LAPRAIK'S, *Hongkong,*

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Residents and Visitors to Shanghai, that he intends Establishing himself as *Watch and Clockmaker;*—their kind support in his behalf is solicited, and he trusts by prompt attention and a perfect knowledge of his business to ensure their approbation.

A Superior Assortment of *Clocks, Watches, Chains, Rings, Musical Boxes, Jewellery, &c.*

Repairing and Cleaning *Chronometers,* also rating. A variety constantly on hand.

Residence the late "Billiard Club House."

Shanghai, March 8th, 1854.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

HENRY SUTTON,

SAIL-MAKER;

BEGS respectfully to intimate to Commanders of Vessels resorting to this Port and at Woosung, that he has established himself here in the above line, having had long experience in Sail-making, he trusts that by attention to business he will merit a share of the Public patronage.

SAIL LOFT—on the premises of Mr. ROGERS, *Shipwright.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following testimonial has been sent to PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, *by a Gentleman named* MIDDLETON, *of Scotland-road, Liverpool, dated Jan. 1st,* 1853.

SIR,—Your Pills have been the means, under providence, of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks, duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. MIDDLETON.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER, OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway, dated Nov. 23rd, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Billous Complaints I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.—I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,

(Signed) J. GAMIS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester, dated October 8th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town; but obtained no relief whatever, and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint.—I am, Sir, your obliged Servant,

(Signed) W. MOON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goole, dated February 15th, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicines. Captain JACKSON, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became necessary, notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) G. BRIGGS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—

Ague, Asthma, Billious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility,

Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation,

Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel,

Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Mar. 31	None							

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Mar. 25	Daniel Ross W.	Ha. bk.	480	Ketels	London	Tea, &c.	Reiss and Co.
" 27	Dannebrog W.	Da. bk.	118	Simesen	London	Tea, &c.	Captain.
" 28	John Wood	B. ship	570	Crockett	London	Tea, &c.	Jas. Bowman and Co.
" 31	Mermaid	A. bark	533	Smith	Hongkong	Sundries	Bull, Nye and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch.
Bombay	Mar. 13	A. ship		Wilson	Russell and Co.	Calcutta	Early
Confucius	Nov. 20	A. str.	430	Dearborn	Russell and Co.		
Dumfries	Mar. 1	B. ship	468	Morris	Shaw, Bland and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Early Bird	Mar. 10	B. bark	363	Park	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	London	Early
Formosa	Mar. 23	B. ship	450		Jardine, Matheson and Co.	Australia	Early
Frederick VII	Mar. 7	Da. bg.	124	Love	Reiss and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Jacob Bell	Mar. 23	A. ship	1600	Kilham	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
Onward	Mar. 22	A. ship	874	Wade	Augustine Heard and Co.	London	Early
Rose Standish	Mar. 13	A. ship		Pearson	Russell and Co.	New York	Early

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung.*

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—British.—							
Encounter,	HMSc.-St	14	980	175	Capt. W. D. O'Callaghan.	1846	200
Grecian,	H.M.Brig	12	484	130	Com. Hon. G. D. Keane.	1846	..
—American.—							
Plymouth,	U.S.Sloop	20	1000	200	Com. J. Kelly.	Comm'ned. 1851	..

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	D'Bussche	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Manden	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* AUSTRALIA,

From 1st July, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*
Sept. 1	Aurora,	375	Sydney			120,000		
Oct. 31	Emu,	308	..Do.			180,872		
Nov. 14	Mandarin,	344	..Do.			373,700		
Dec. 3	Parana,	326	..Do.			257,732		
" 5	Great Britain,	492	Australia			442,500		
Jan. 4	Benjamin Heape,	261	..Do.			213,300		
Feby. 8	Arabia,	362	..Do.			258,300		
Mar. 13	Aurora,	386	Sydney			240,000		

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, lbs.
Geelong,	London	392	Oct. 13		(Coals & Stores)			
Mary Shepherd,	London	625	Oct. 18		(Coals)			
Emily,	Liverpool	253	Nov. 17	1,793,720	209,000	240		

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* RAW SILK *from* SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

DESTINATION.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	RAW SILK Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	5,556,100	33,108,000	38,664,100*	24,803
UNITED STATES,	19,965,600	2,934,700	22,900,300†	420
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	4,660,000‡	..
COASTWISE,	....	....	2,414,000§	2,730
HALIFAX,	....	....	426,200	..
CONTINENT,	....	....	366,400	..
Total from Shanghae,	....	....	69,431,000	27,962

* By Invoice weights—including *Naomi* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage. § Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *viâ* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct,*

From 1st July, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wool* Bales	N'keens Cases
1853—In July,		3	Vessels			853,920	2,094		54	
In August,		6	"			1,957,300	10,534		160	40
In September,		11	"			4,766,312	5,840		90	
In October,		5	"			4,016,694	906		101	
In November,		4	"			2,079,684	2,328			
Total lbs. from 5th July to 21st Nov., 1853.						13,674,107	21,702		441	40
Dec. 1	M. of Londonderry,	808	London			754,800	1,390			
" 1	Argonaut,	575	London		Estd.	440,000	1,242			
" 6	Clyde,	783	London			800,000	219			
" 12	Jennet,	247	London		Estd.	60,000	2,442			
" 20	Snow Squall,	750	London		Estd.	485,000	800			
" 27	Pudsey Dawson,	761	London			666,000	2,449			
Jan. 7	Joseph Fletcher,	672	London			550,000	1,747			
" 10	Royal Saxon,	510	London			523,728	1,127			
" 17	Star of the East,	1219	Liverpool			1,115,804	845			
" 27	Confucius,	511	Liverpool			562,476	287			
" 27	Nemesis,	343	Cork			408,000				
Mar. 2	Lockett,	576	Liverpool			480,000	484			
" 25	Dannegreg,	318	London							
" 28	Daniel Ross,	408	London							
" 29	John Wood,	570	London							

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods.*
July 11	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				531	
Aug. 7	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				653	
" 29	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				881	cases 27
Sep. 22	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				264	cases 8
Nov. 2	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				814	
" 30	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				828	
Dec. 12	Iona,	144	Hongkong				514	
" 30	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				1,009	
Jan. 16	Iona,	144	Hongkong				505	
" 20	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				915	
" 21	Audax,	151	Hongkong			61,773	85	
" 24	Eamont,	120	Hongkong				178	
Feby. 3	Enterprise,	80	Lookong				293	
" 9	Nymph,	106	Hongkong				134	
" 15	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				865	
Mar. 5	Brenda,	299	Hongkong				45	
" 14	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong,				723	

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	*Congou and Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Oolong*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Total Black.*	Total Pounds.	*Raw Silk.* Piculs	*Silk Piece Goods Pcs.*
July 13	Carrington,	597	New York	1,832		1,813		451		4,096	220,547				6,732	227,279	231,375	8	10,525
Sep. 14	Ariel,	597	New York	379,000	22,500	15,100	65,300	77,000	46,500	605,400							605,400	10½	
" 14	Candace,	390	New York	112,553	5,040	14,291	23,895	35,772	13,708	205,349	33,279					33,279	238,628	31½	2,400
" 23	Golden Gate,	1340	New York	353,000	63,000	50,000	80,000	52,000	30,000	628,000	368,500					368,500	996,500	167	
Oct. 13	Surprise,	1261	New York	432,700	34,100	67,400	80,300	88,600	57,900	760,000	114,000					114,000	875,000	81	
" 18	Gentoo,	747	New York	258,200	36,100	91,600	68,100	95,200	33,900	583,100	86,700		6,000	2,200		95,500	678,600		
" 29	Living Age,	727	New York	288,400	27,600	45,000	88,300	47,800	91,000	588,100	1,400		10,000			11,400	599,500		
" 31	Hussar,	721	New York	307,400	71,300	68,000	52,700	70,800	66,800	637,000	77,200			40,400		117,600	754,600		4,300
" 31	Fleetwood,	663	Boston	346,200	31,500	105,000	82,300	47,000	26,600	638,600	155,000					155,000	793,600		
Nov. 3	Huntingdon,	385	New York	308,000	2,100	14,000	34,300	49,700	43,800	452,812							452,812	16	585
" 19	Star of the Union,	1050	New York	480,000	26,500	96,600	108,000	58,200	54,300	832,600	73,400					73,400	906,000		2,650
" 19	WingsoftheMorning	915	New York	445,000	45,340	97,700	61,500	105,400	52,900	815,500	20,600			18,700		39,300	854,800	16	2,600
Dec. 1	Bay State,	600	New York	247,000	24,200	15,100	50,800	73,200	20,600	430,900	37,700			21,700		59,400	490,300	2	
" 11	Ala,	400	New York	290,895		39,864	22,336	51,062	32,707	436,864	50,477					50,477	487,341	39	
" 29	Channing,	535	New York	298,000	66,900	64,000	74,200	63,900	38,400	606,300							606,300	42½	5,654
" 30	Hersilia,	310	New York	78,600	13,100	46,100	19,200	58,100	21,300	236,600	26,200			27,500		53,700	290,300		
Jan. 18	Beverly,	676	New York	355,300	36,300	62,400	124,900	56,900	45,900	681,700	47,500					47,500	729,200	192	4,700
" 25	Oneida,	400	New York	298,213	22,870	62,992	17,653	66,508	30,409	498,645							498,645	44	1,000
Mar. 1	Helena,	596	New York	15,500	4,400	7,900	8,300	5,200	7,100	48,400	548,000					548,000	596,400	6½	
" 2	Wild Duck,	....	New York	459,700	68,300	105,300	58,900	87,000	38,400	817,600	8,400					8,400	826,000	8	

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45,					3,036,803							763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,087	295,420	149,654	2,914,060	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,504	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429		11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,													57,675,000	20,631
Year 1852-53,													69,431,000	28,076

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	108,071	43,391	116	113,109	269,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523		10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503		33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095		137,602	228,007	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,356	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	103,983	16,746	721,327	660,026	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325
Year 1851-52,													31,225,000	20,333
Year 1852-53,													38,664,100	24,803

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Muey and Pekoe.*	*Sorts and Oolong*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636			226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49,	614,548		1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,820			1,648,829	181,748	2,208,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	204,441	1,793,227	697,370	441,338	7,310,641	11,068,540	250
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000		500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	295
Year 1852-53,	2,527,500	5,900	401,300	2,934,700	2,157,900	11,449,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,831,000	1,292,800	19,965,600	22,900,300	554

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
1848-49,	33,877,570		1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,200		1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900		2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500		2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 "	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,548
1851-52, in 114 "																Estimated	65,080,400	23,040
1852-53, in 113 "																.... do. ..	70,809,300	31,391
1852-53, ... Increase,																	5,728,900	8,351
Decrease.																		

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